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Programme Objectives

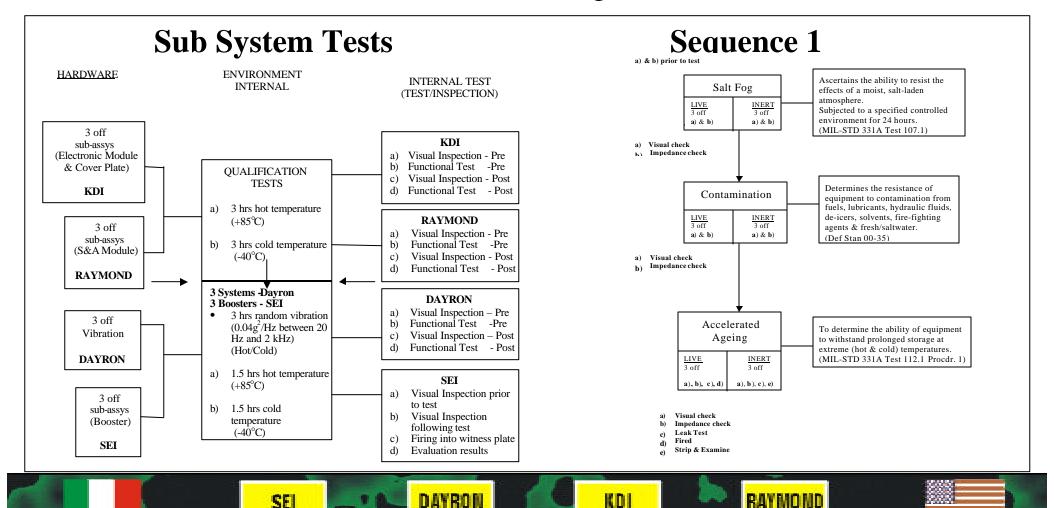
- Obsolescence
- Tooling
- Test Gear
- Safety
- Reliability
- Qualification
- 1st Article
- Production





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Qualification Programme





FMU-139B/B

- Further contract for 3000 FMU139B/B fuzes for a European country.
- Need to address the Power consumption issue to meet the FFCS requirement for the Navy.
- Potential further orders for other European and Middle/Far East Countries.



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FMU-139 B/B





Mitigation of FMU-139 Component Obsolescence

John N. Minnich, KDI Electrical Engineer

Ted Lewis, KDI Sr. Staff Engineer

FMU-139 Chronology

- FMU-139A/B
 - Full scale procurement commenced in 1985
 - Last procurement was in 1993
- SAU A FMU-139A/B derivative
 - Original build circa 1989-1992
 - Team Fuzing awarded contract in 1999, delivered units in 2000.

Two Major Design Challenges

- Replacing the obsolete 4-bit microcontroller.
 - Reverse engineering the logic without source code.

• Improving the operating duration when powered in FFCS mode.

Replacing the Microcontroller

- FMU-139 A/B based upon COP320C
 - 4 bit, CMOS design
 - Industrial temp range (-40 °C to 85 °C)
 - Low current: $100 \mu A$ at 5V with $f_{clk} = 32 \text{ KHz}$
- KDI evaluated 8-bit μcontrollers and FPGAs
 - Architecture A: 8-bit μcontroller + ASIC
 - Architecture B: Two FPGAs / ASICs

Reverse engineering the fuze logic.

- Drawing package did not include source code.
 - ROM Object code available as printed media only !
- KDI attempted to reverse assemble this ROM
 - Output is uncommented assembly code.
 - Output appeared to have reverse assembly errors.
- KDI abandoned the µcontroller approach due to these issues.

What legacy documentation was available to KDI?

- FMU-139A/B Mil. spec. MIL-F-85815A(AS)
 - FFCS and Turbine operating modes
 - High & low drag arm times
 - Impact or proximity detection requirements
 - Impact or Prox function delay timing
- Navy DWG package 1379ASxxx
- SAU DWG package SK105xxxx



What information was missing?

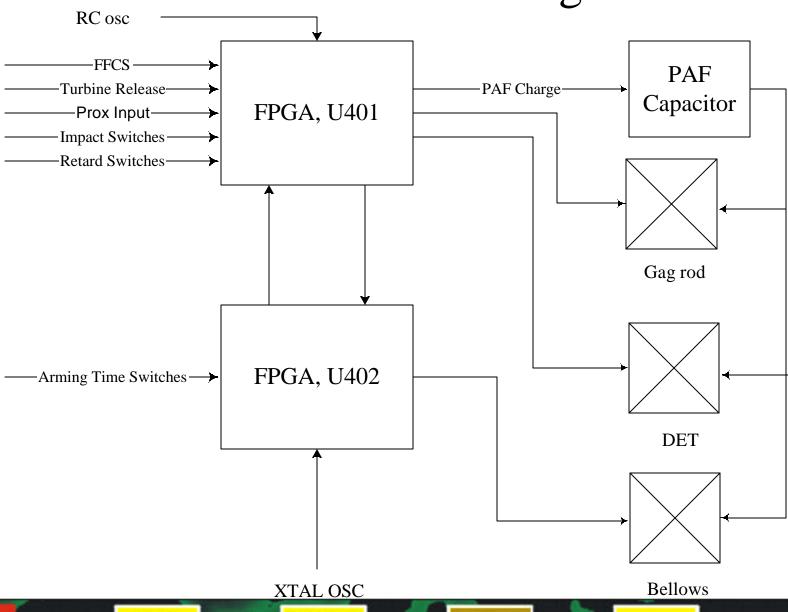
- Drawing package did not include source code.
 - Internal self tests
 - Detailed DUD logic requirements
 - Digital filtering / signal conditioning of inputs

To address these "holes" KDI requested a Commercial Service Agreement with the Navy

SAU Implementation

- 2 FPGAs replace the μcontroller and ASIC
 - FPGA, U₄₀₂ initiates Gag rod and DET circuitry
 - FPGA, U₄₀₁ initiates Bellows circuitry
- Switching regulator based on FMU-139 A/B "JANTX" implementation rather than SAU
- Components are predominantly "through-hole"

FPGA Partitioning



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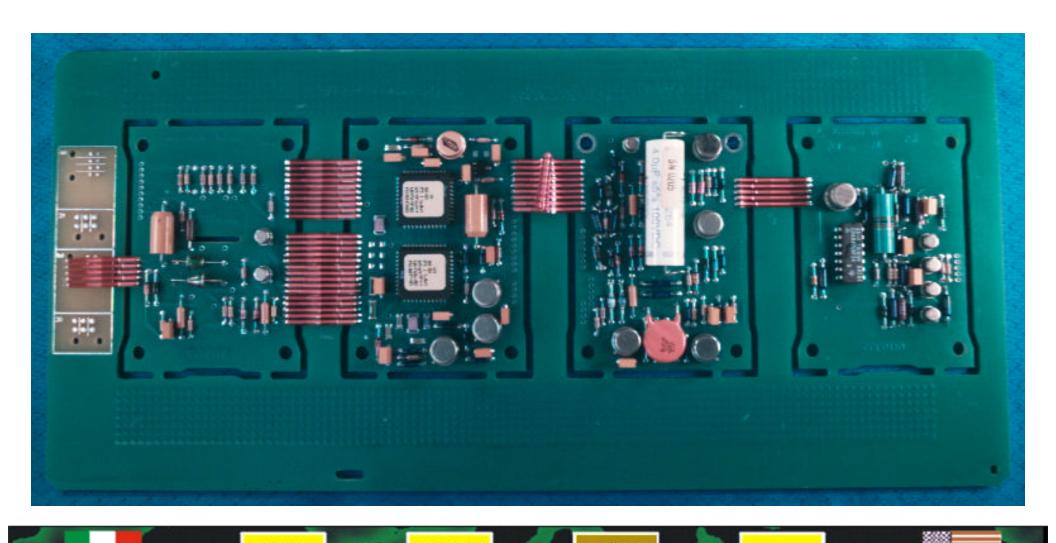
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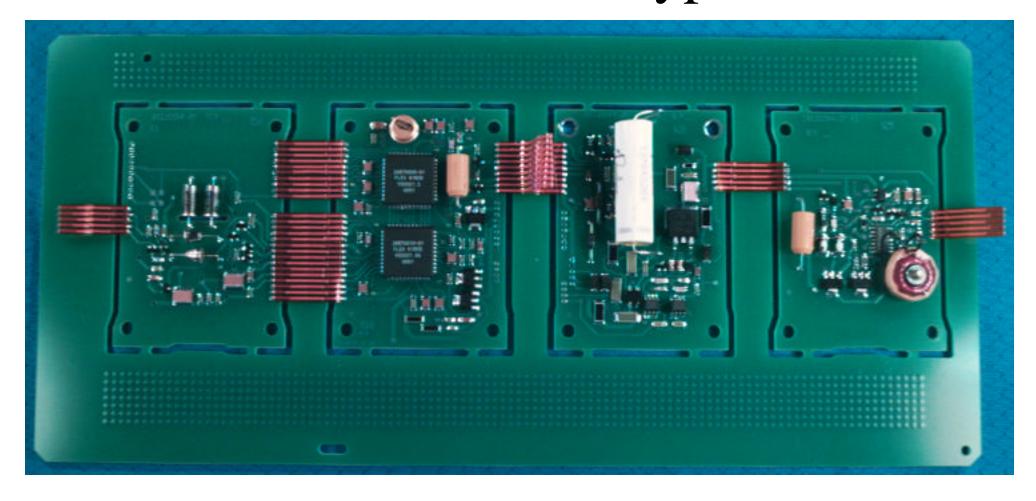
SAU Production Panel



FMU-139B/B Implementation

- 2 ASICs replace the SAU FPGAs
- KDI improved the switching regulator
 - Higher efficiency toroidal inductor
 - All 3 select resistors eliminated
- Components are predominantly surface mount

FMU-139 B/B Prototype Panel



FFCS Mode Energy Balance

$$\frac{1}{2} C_1 V_1^2 = \frac{3}{2} C_2 V_2^2 + (V_{bus}) (i_{ave}) (t)$$

C1 → Main energy storage capacitor

C2 → PAF capacitor

Let:
$$C_1 = 4.0 \mu F$$
, $C_2 = 47 \mu F$
 $V_1 = 195 V_2 = 9 V_{bus} = 3.8$

For: t = 60 seconds, $i_{ave} = 308 \mu A$



Benefits of the Team Fuzing Design Changes

- Operating duration when powered in FFCS mode exceeds the original FMU-139 A/B
- Extended operating duration facilitates higher altitude bomb release
- Modern and reliable manufacturing process.
- Potential cost reduction.
- Based on proven design.

